


# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1915

No. 32



**WHEN IN DOUBT, WHAT?**  
 WHEN YOU ASK FOR **PEABODY'S OVERALLS**, IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER SAYS HE HAS "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL MEANS. BUT MARK YOU, THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL COMPARISON.

**WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR PEABODY'S GUARANTEED OVERALLS.**

**J. V. BERSCHT**  
 MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

## Rumball & Hyndman

Double Coupons Saturday only

### Binder Twine

Have you purchased your Binder Twine yet? Let us have your order. Our prices are extremely low. Plymouth is our seller (550 feet.)

Reduced prices this week on goods as follows:

**Screen Doors, Bundle and Manure Forks, Rope, Pulleys and Machine Oil.**

When in town at the Fair don't forget to see our Furniture display, west store in Leuzler block.

## Rumball & Hyndman

### MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: **MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1915**

**BUSINESS CLASSES**—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewriting, etc.

**MUSIC**—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

**ACADEMIC**—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University & Teachers. Ladies' College Course for Girls; French Conversation Classes.

**Fine Art**—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

**EXPRESSION and PHYSICAL CULTURE**—Dramatic Art; Public Speaking.

**HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.**

For full information and Calendar apply to

**Rev. GEORGE W. KERST, B.A., D.D., Principal**

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the envelope "Tenders for Cement Side-walk," and addressed to the Secretary Treasurer of the Town of Didsbury, will be received until noon of the 30th day of August, for the construction of Cement Side Walks in the Town of Didsbury, Alberta.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and full information obtained on and after Saturday, August 7th, at the offices of the Secretary Treasurer, Union Bank Building, Didsbury.

Tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for five per cent, (5 p. c.) of the amount thereof, payable to the order of the Town of Didsbury, which amount will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into the contract or if the successful tenderer fails to complete his contract, in accordance with the tender.

The Town Council of the Town of Didsbury does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BRUSO,  
 Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Didsbury  
 4th August, 1915

### PROCLAMATION

All persons are requested to take notice that a Civic holiday is hereby proclaimed during the hours of 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, August 13th, 1915 (Fair day). Every person is requested to govern themselves accordingly.

H. E. OSMOND,  
 Mayor of the Town of Didsbury

### Warsaw Has Fallen

After a masterly retreat upon Warsaw and the complete dismantling of that big city so that the Germans would only get the shell when it was evacuated, the Russians had to abandon the city last week and are still falling back to straighten out their lines, although Mackensen and Von Hindenberg are using their best tactics and immense quantities of ammunition and large numbers of men to utterly defeat the Russians. However, the Huns are finding the nut a mighty hard one to crack and the heroic Russians may yet learn the Germans a lesson as later reports look a little more favorable to them.

A strict censorship is prevailing over news from the western front and with the exception of a few minor engagements reported now and then nothing very big gets through, although the large number of wounded reaching England indicates that there is some severe fighting in places.

So far the trouble between the U. S. and Germany over the murderous submarine warfare has not been settled, and relations between the two countries is very strained. Public opinion in the U. S. seems to indicate that the U. S. cannot keep out of the mess very much longer with the Germans continuing their warfare on neutrals.

Italy is making great headway and has defeated the Australians in almost every battle she has fought.

The Dardanelles hold the attention of the world, as it is recognized that Constantinople is a strategic point of great value to the Allies who are making slow but sure headway in reducing the forts and conquering the Turks.

### AROUND THE TOWN

J. V. Berscht went north on Wednesday, on a business trip.

Dave Seibert of Three Hills was in town on Sunday visiting with friends.

Mrs. L. J. Kalbfleisch and children of Three Hills, are visiting relatives and friends in town.

Mr. L. J. Kalbfleisch of Three Hills was a Sunday visitor in town.

Gordon Liesemer of Detroit, is spending a few weeks with his cousin, Arnold Liesemer.

Mr. Geo. Madill of Hammond, B. C., was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. S. Burgess for a few days last week.

Don't forget that the stores and Banks will be closed down from one to five o'clock on Friday afternoon (Fair day).

Miss Clara Cummings, assistant postmistress, is spending her holidays at her home in Heath, Alta.

Seating arrangements for about 300 people will be arranged at the park for the Fair on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reed and children are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Reed at Morin, Alta., for a few days over the week end.

C. A. Johnson, postmaster at Bowden, was visiting with Walter Leslie on Monday and incidentally taking lessons on the construction of the Overland auto.

The Mieser Eva Sexsmith and Dollie Stark returned from Edmonton, where they have been attending summer school, on Saturday last.

Mrs. C. Liesemer, accompanied by her daughter, Zetta, and son Alvin of Mildmay, Ont., are visiting with relatives and friends in town.

Horsemen have been busy, in spite of mosquitoes, at the race track in the Town park the last few days getting their horses into shape for the races on Fair day, Friday.

The W.C.T.U., Women's Institute and the Red Cross Society wish to announce that they will have a tent at the Fair grounds on Fair day at which lunch will be served. Proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Roy Sherrick found a purse containing a small sum of money near the C. P. R. depot on Tuesday. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice by applying at Pioneer office.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Stevens on Thursday, July 19th, at 2 o'clock. Two papers will be given: subjects "The Daughters Place in the Home" by Mrs. W. H. Stark and "The Sons Place in the Home" by Mrs. Geo. Liesemer. All ladies are invited to attend this meeting. The meeting will be in the form of a picnic and those attending are requested to bring the children and also lunch baskets.

(Continued on last page)

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 56.00

### Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 26.45

### Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$110.75

### NOTICE

I hereby give notice that the Company formerly known as the Modern Tailoring Co. has been dissolved, and that the business formerly conducted by them has been taken over by me, and will still be conducted at the same stand. My efforts will be directed towards giving satisfaction to anybody who may patronize me.

A. GERTZ

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**WOMAN WANTED**—To assist with housework on farm, 10 miles west of Didsbury; must be experienced. Wages \$15 per month. Apply Pioneer Office.

**TWENTY** acres B. C. Fruit Land to trade for farm land or city property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

**TENDERS** wanted for 25 tons of good prairie hay delivered at Didsbury. For further particulars apply to J. H. Anderson, mail carries, Didsbury.

**FOUND**—A child's red coat on road from Olds to Didsbury. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

**FOUND**—A 22 repeating rifle found in laneway in rear of Mr. Spink's residence. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses of advertising rifle at Pioneer office.

### My Purchase Price for CREAM

is as follows:

Sweet Cream, 27c per lb. butterfat

No. 1 Sour Cream 25c per lb. butterfat

**Clover Hill Creamery**  
 R. LEBLANC, Proprietor

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

**A Strong, Far-reaching Organization**

This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 320 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed \$80,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Sixty Million Dollars of Deposits. Yours would make a wise and welcome addition.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

**T. W. Cuncannon, Manager**  
 Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Have you noticed how the willow brush is dying off just now. The leaves of the brush are turning quite red because thousands of little caterpillars are eating the leaves. It is reported that it is the same up north. Luckily the poplar tree is not suffering, the caterpillars seem to avoid these trees which is a good job.



# CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XXIV.  
Marion's Double

Geoffrey was lying perdu among the gorse on the cliff uplands. He had a field-glass and a rook rifle by his side, for he was waiting for a rabbit. Also, he had stolen out here to think over the many matters that puzzled him.

He was slightly puzzled and, on the whole, not altogether well pleased. Why had his uncle and the mysterious Tchigorsky taken him so far into their confidence and then failed him at the critical moment? He was prepared to take his share of the danger; indeed he had already done so and had proved his steel.

And was not Marion equally mysterious? True, he might have got more out of her, but had refrained from motives of delicacy. Perhaps, after all, his elders knew best. A word slipped, a suspicious glance, might spoil everything.

Then Geoffrey looked up suddenly. Some two hundred yards away he saw a rabbit lopping along in his direction. At the same instant two figures came along the cliff. They were ladies and the sight of them astonished Geoffrey, for it was not usual to see anything more modern than a shepherd or a dog at this wild spot.

The figures paused. They were picked out clear against the sky line as Geoffrey lay there. He recognized one of them. Surely the tall lady, with the easy, swinging carriage and apple grace, could be none other than Mrs. May.

Geoffrey arranged his glasses. They were powerful binoculars and through them he could see Mrs. May's features quite plainly. He looked through them again long and earnestly. And her companion was Marion! Just for an instant Geoffrey doubted the evidence of his senses. He wiped the glasses with his handkerchief and looked through them long and earnestly. No doubt could any longer be entertained.

It was Marion—Marion who had declared that she had never spoken to the woman—Marion, who hated the sight of her. And here she was, walking along with Mrs. May as if they were something more than friends.

Yes, it was Marion beyond a doubt. She had discarded her white dress for one of blue; her sailor hat was replaced by a red tam-o'-shanter. All the same, it was not possible to mistake the graceful figure. Even without the glasses Geoffrey would have been prepared to swear to her.

He lay low under the bushes. The two were coming in his direction. Geoffrey did not want to listen, but something forced him there, some power he could not resist. Nearer and nearer they came, until Geoffrey could hear Mrs. May's voice.

"That is impossible, my dear Zazel," she said. "But you are safe."  
"I am not so sure of that," was the reply. "And I'm only a pawn in the game."

It was Marion's voice; the same, yet not the same. It was a hoarse, strained voice, like the voice of a man who smokes to excess. Certainly Geoffrey was not prepared to swear to those as the tones of Marion.

"Absurd, Zazel. Of course you know that we are all in it together. And look at the glorious reward when our task is over. We must succeed ultimately, there is no doubt about that in spite of Tchigorsky. It is only a question of time. Am I to believe that you are not going to be true to your oath?"

"I shall not forget my oath. Can the leopard change his spots? But I am getting so tired of it all. I should like to end it in one swoop. If you can do that—"

"I have just shown you how it is possible."  
"There is sense in that suggestion. And it is so artistic. It would be quoted in the scientific papers and various ingenious theories would be put forth. But some might escape."

"One, or two perhaps at the outside. Let them. Nobody could suspect us over that. And I have the bees safely in my possession."

Geoffrey heard no more. The figures passed by him and then reappeared in the direction whence they came.

No sooner were they out of sight than Geoffrey rose to his feet. He felt that he must ascertain at once whether that girl was Marion or not. The face was hers, the figure hers, but that voice—never!

He would find out, he would know, he would—

Then he paused. He came over the knoll of the irregular cliff and there strutting towards him in her white dress and straw hat was Marion. She was gathering gorse and did not see him until he was close upon her. The

pause gave Geoffrey time to recover from his absolute amazement.

So that creature had not been Marion after all. A deep sigh of thankfulness rose to his lips. The sense of relief was almost painful.

By the time that Geoffrey became conscious of his suspicions falling away from him one by one; indeed he was feeling somewhat ashamed of himself. To doubt Marion on any ground was ridiculous; to doubt the evidence of his own senses was more absurd still. Thank God he had met Marion.

All the same there were things to tell Ralph Ravenspur. He, at any rate, must know all that had been heard that morning. Ralph was seated in his room with his everlasting pipe in his mouth, much as if he had not moved since breakfast.

"I have news for you, uncle," Geoffrey said as he entered the room. "Of course you have, my boy. I knew that directly I heard your step on the stair, I hope you have stumbled on something of importance."

"Well, that is for you to say. I saw Mrs. May. She came quite close to me on the cliffs. She had a companion. When I looked through my glasses I saw it was Marion."

Ralph did not start. He merely smiled.

"Not our Marion," he said. "Not our dear little girl."

"Of course not. Singular that you should have our love of and faith in Marion when you have never seen her. I had my glasses and I could have sworn it was Marion. Then they came close enough for me to hear them speak, and I knew that I was mistaken. It was not Marion's voice. Besides, I met the real Marion a few minutes later dressed in her white dress and hat."

"So that is settled. What did the other girl wear?"

"A loose blue dress. A serge, I should say."

"And her hat?"

"A Scottish thing—what they call a tam-o'-shanter."

"So that acquits our Marion. She couldn't be in two places at once; she couldn't even wear two dresses at the same time. And our Marion's voice is the music of the sphere—the sweetest in the whole world. But the face was the same."

"The likeness was paralyzing. What do you take it, uncle?"

Ralph smiled drily.

"I make a good deal of it," he replied. "Let us not jump to conclusions, however. Did you hear anything they were saying?"

"Of course I did. Mrs. May was urging her companion to do something. She was pointing out how rich the reward would be. It was something, I fancy, that had a deal to do with us."

"I shouldn't be surprised," Ralph said grimly. "Go on."

"Something artistic that would be commented on in the scientific papers, a thing that would not lead to suspicion."

"Yes, yes. Did you manage to get a clue to what it was?"

"I'm afraid not. Mrs. May made one remark that was an enigma to me. She said that she had the bees safely in her possession."

A queer sound came from Ralph's lips; his face glared with a strange light.

"You have done well," he said. "Oh, you have done well indeed."

And for the time not another word would he utter.

CHAPTER XXV.

Geoffrey is Puzzled

It was a long time before Ralph Ravenspur spoke again. He remained so quiet that Geoffrey began to imagine that his existence had been forgotten. He ventured to lay a hand on his uncle's knee.

The latter started like one who sleeps uneasily under the weight of a haunting fear.

"Oh, of course," he said. "I had forgotten you; I had forgotten everything. And yet you brought me news of the greatest importance."

"Indeed, uncle. What was it?"

"That you shall know speedily. The danger had not occurred to me for the moment. And yet all the time it has been under my nose."

"Still, you might easily be forgiven for not seeing—"

"Seeing has nothing to do with it. And there is nothing the matter with my hearing. The danger has been humming in my ears for days and I never heard it. Now it is roaring like Niagara. But, please God, we shall avert the danger."

"You might take me into your confidence, in this matter, uncle."

"That I shall before a day has passed, but not for the moment. We are face to face now with the most dangerous crisis that has yet occurred. The enemy can strike us down one by one, and nobody shall dream that there is anything beyond a series of painful deaths. Failure of the heart's action the doctors would call it. That is all."

At that moment Tchigorsky returned to the room. No longer was he in the disguise of an Indian. Perhaps

he had donned it to surprise Geoffrey; perhaps he was just discarding the disguise after putting it to some practical use. To him Ralph repeated all that Geoffrey had said.

He followed with the most rapt and most careful attention.

"Danger, indeed," he said gravely. "The danger that moves unseen on the air, and strikes from out of nothingness. I prophesied something like this, Ralph."

"Ay, my friend," Ralph replied, "you did. But not quite the same way." "Because I did not know that fortune had placed the medium so close at hand. Where are the bees?"

(To be Continued)

"When my wife starts talking on an embarrassing subject I always change it."

"I've tried that with my wife, but it was no go. She simply exhausted the new subject, and then took up the old one where she left off."

Mrs. Ryan—They do be afther sayin' that old man Kelly has got loco-mother ataxy.

Mrs. Murphy—Well, he's got the money to run w' av thim if he wants ter, but I'd r'ather have a good horse any day.

## Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so glorious a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until time has made possible the co-ordination of relevant diaries, and the piecing together in a narrative both lucid and exact of much which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered right that those mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons or brothers who have given their lives for the empire should have, with as little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare and precious consolation which, in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring.

And, indeed, the mourning in Canada will be very widely spread, for the battle which raged for so many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this fateful and life-engulfing war. But as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as, in the records of British army, the stubborn valor with which Sir James Macdonnell and the Guards beat back from Hougoumont the Division of Foy and the Army Corps of Reille.

The Canadians have wrested from the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and maimed, the right to stand side by side with the superb troops who, in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the flower of the Prussian Guards.

Looked at from any point, the performance would be remarkable. It is amazing to soldiers, when the genesis and composition of the Canadian Division are considered. It contained, no doubt, a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it consisted in the main of men who were admirable raw material, but who at the outbreak of war were neither disciplined nor trained, as men count discipline and training in these days of scientific warfare.

It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being replaced, by some brilliant British staff officers. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as the present.

The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the campaign in Flanders. Like all salients, it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22 the Canadian Division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres—Houloger railway to the Ypres—Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets.

The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as every one knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air.

It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the 1st Brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from 5,000 to 9,000 yards, was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

It became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the 3rd Brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustments of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night, fought under their officers still, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware—whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted—of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks on the whole of the newly-formed Canadian salient. If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular intensity at this moment on the apex of the newly formed line, running in the direction of St. Julien.

It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of April 22. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, and the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

At midnight the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and the Toronto Regiment Queen's Own, 3rd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Renie, both of the 1st Brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve. All through the following days and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the 3rd Brigade.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered.

When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and

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When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and

entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been destroyed by the enemy, and later in the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The fighting continued without intermission all through the night and to those who observed the indications that the attack was being pushed with ever-growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that the Canadians, fighting in positions so difficult to defend, and so little the subject of deliberate choice, could maintain their resistance for any long period. At 6 a.m. on Friday, it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

It was therefore decided, from dawn as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario 1st and 4th Battalions of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade, which had been hurried to the front. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion.

With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death. The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

The measure of this success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

It is necessary now to return to the fortunes of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Turner, which, as we have seen, at five o'clock on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after their first attack assumed the defence of the new Canadian salient, at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporized line between the wood and St. Julien. This Brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive, made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gas. The discharge was followed by two enemy assaults.

Although the fumes were extremely poisonous, they were not, perhaps, having regard to the wind, so disabling as on the French lines (which ran almost east to west) and the Brigade though affected by the fumes, stoutly beat back the two German assaults. Encouraged by this success, it rose to the supreme effort required by the assault on the wood, which has already been described. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, a fresh emission of gas was made both on the 2nd Brigade, which held the line running northeast, and on the 3rd Brigade, which, as has been fully explained, had continued the line up to the pivot point, as defined above, and had there spread down in a southeasterly direction.

(To be Continued)

## Buy Frost & Wood Binders

For Long Service—Light Draft and Good Work. See the Cockshutt Agent







## Surprise Birthday Party

A very enjoyable surprise birthday party was held at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Cressman on Friday last, Aug. 6th, when a large number of her relatives gathered to congratulate her on reaching her 63rd birthday. The day was spent in renewing old memories and in song services, ice cream and cooling drinks and other refreshments being provided. Among those present were the following: Mrs. J. Shantz (sister), Plattsville, Ont.; Mr. Lorne Shantz, Plattsville, Ont.; Miss Ida Eby, California; Mrs. Jonathan Shantz, Carstairs, and three daughters Mrs. Elmer Shantz, Sunnyslope, and the Misses Edna and Verna; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Cressman; Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Cressman, Kansas City; Miss Herber, Calgary; Mrs. Allan Hunsperger and family; Mr. and Mrs. I. Herber; Mr. S. S. Cressman and family; Mrs. Ed. Cressman.

After a very enjoyable day the party dispersed wishing Mrs. Cressman "Many Happy Returns of the day."

## Lectures on Christian Sabbath

(CHANUTE TRIBUNE, KANSAS)

Dr. S. W. Gamble, who is recognised as the worlds ablest exponent of the Christian Sabbath, has been secured for an address in Chanute next Sunday evening. Doctor Gamble has made many discoveries in his research work which has enabled him to reproduce an ancient calendar, from which he traces the Creation Sabbath down to the Christian Sabbath as recognised by the Church today.

Dr. Gamble is here on his way from Canada to San Francisco, where he goes to address the Panama Exposition. He is a personal friend of Rev. I. B. Prather who has arranged with him for an address in the First United Brethren church.

## The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

## Lightning Strikes Residence

The intense heat of the last few days culminated in a terrific thunderstorm on Saturday evening last, the thunder and vivid lightning causing a feeling of uneasiness while the storm lasted which, fortunately, was only for a short time. There was very little rain with the storm in town although in the southwest, where the storm came from, there appeared to be a deluge.

The lightning struck the residence of Dr. Ross, southwest of town. It followed the telephone wires and entered in two places. In one bedroom it came in over the head of the bed tearing a hole in the plaster and smashing the electrical connections in the room. It is hard to say what might have been the results if any person had been sleeping in the bed. In another bedroom the current made a small hole not much bigger than a lead pencil behind a mirror but it tore the back off the mirror and shattered the glass to pieces. Dr. Ross was sitting on the verandah when the lightning struck the house and it almost knocked him senseless but he managed to stagger into the house to see if any person was hurt when he collapsed on to a lounge. Luckily while he felt the effects pretty severely for some time he received no injuries and is again attending to his dental practice.

The lightning put the street lights out of business for Saturday night but the trouble was found on Sunday and remedied and the lights were on again on Sunday night.

Another queer prank was played at Olds by the lightning according to reports. The residence of Mr. Smalley was struck. The kitchen stove was sent through the floor and two little children who were sitting near it was not touched. Two children who were asleep upstairs were covered with soot from the chimney, where it is supposed the lightning entered, but were not touched.

So far there have been no other damages reported here which is a wonder considering the severity of the storm.

## Horses Used in Drill

The local troop of the 15th Light Horse held another drill on Monday afternoon on the grounds used for camp meetings. The men to the number of about twenty-five were all mounted, this being the first drill with horses. They acquitted themselves well, and the large number of spectators present were surprised to see how efficiently the men handled their horses in the different movements considering that so many of them had never had any military experience before. Lieuts. Levi Rupp and W. Morris had charge of the troop.

J. E. Stauffer has been appointed a sergeant in the troop and appeared in his new position for the first time on Monday.

The troop will parade on the same grounds in uniform on Friday afternoon next at one o'clock sharp to parade to the Fair grounds.

## Leased Local Factory

McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH COMPANY, LTD., LESSEE

Arrangements have been completed whereby the Alberta Metal Tank & Culvert Company of Didsbury will be operated by the McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company as manufacturing agents. The McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company will continue to manufacture a full line of culverts, stock tanks, troughing and other sheet metal products. Mr. J. R. Good, the well known manager of the culvert company will act as head salesman for the new manufacturing agents.

## Baseball

The game between Didsbury and Innisfail on Thursday afternoon last resulted in a score of 4-2 in favor of the visitors and the game was the best that has been seen on the home grounds this season. There was considerable dissatisfaction over the referee's decisions, one of which was extremely raw and which let a run in for the visitors. It is claimed that Innisfail would not play the game without they had an Olds referee and considering that there was a chance for Didsbury to still come out near the top it looked like a put-up job to keep them out. However the Innisfail boys played a good game and the large number of fans present enjoyed the game immensely.

The locals journeyed to Bowden on Tuesday night and defeated their hosts by a score of 6-3. The game was a good one and a close game is looked for on Friday night (Fair day) when Bowden visits Didsbury. The game will be called at 6.30 p. m. at the ball grounds east of the track.

## NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Sec. Treas.

## 10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, brand- U on left shoulder, right ed. hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. Answer Engen, Sunnyslope.

## ESTRAY

On the premises of J. W. Bicknell S. W. 1-4 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, Rge. 1, W. 5, one mile and a half east and three miles north of Didsbury; one red steer, some white; 4 years old, branded on right ribs; on left ribs and — on left shoulder. E. R. Lavagood, Brandreader.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. 'A' visiting brethren welcome. JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome. DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

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Dental Surgeon  
Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury . . . Alberta



W. C. GOODER  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds, . . . Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

## Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life. Price, 25c.

## LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

## STRAYED

Two yearling cattle, branded G 3 quarter circle over on right ribs. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. Mrs. Wm. Mueller, Didsbury.

## The Next Event

THE

## DIDSBURY FAIR

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

August 12th & 13th

BIG PRIZES NEW CLASSES

See the new classes for  
Boys and Girls in this  
year's Prize List : : : :

Make your entries early  
and avoid mistakes

Don't forget the date, August 12th and 13th

Parker R. Reed, Sec'tary

W. HARDY, PRESIDENT

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## Summer Excursion Fares

CIRCLE TOUR THROUGH  
REVELSTOKE AND  
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SAIL THE GREAT LAKES  
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A splendid vacation trip for teachers—and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

Reduced fares from all points. When going to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—THE CANADIAN ROCKIES—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

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" Pt. Arthur	Sun. 3 p.m.	Tue. 3 p.m.	Sat. 3 p.m.	Fri. 3 p.m.
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Particulars from nearest Agent or from

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## FERTILE LAND IN THE FAR NORTH OFFERS HOMES FOR MILLIONS

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE YET UNSETTLED

In the Peace River District Alone there are 25,600,000 Acres of Splendid Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands, Most of Which are as yet Unoccupied

Back to the land! For a goodly number of years throughout the length and breadth of Canada editorial writers have been devoting veritable rivers of ink to the sending forth of this message. Bankers, business men, money magnates and all those who realize that a nation's welfare depends upon the farmer, have taken up and reiterated this cry.

Yet, though all of varied Europe, Great Britain, the United States, have sent large bodies of immigrants, in numbers ever increasing year by year, Western Canada still offers for the asking, millions of fertile acres. Of this unoccupied territory one of the greatest stretches is the Peace River District. Within its confines every man, woman and child from battered, beleaguered Belgium might find a home and there each man could own a quantity of land that, compared in area with his former holdings, would seem to him stupendous.

In addition to the demand of back to the land a protest has been raised recently by economists against the prevalence of wheat mining which has long marked the three prairie provinces. The fertile acres on both sides of the Peace, which are as yet scarcely more than surveyed, can fulfill the land demand of hundreds of thousands of men and too, offer a soil that is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, which the economists want, and which is the greatest and most lasting form of agriculture.

The district of the Peace comprises a tract of forty millions of arable land through which runs the river of that name, a stream as wide as the Mississippi and navigable for some six hundred miles. It enters the plains through the Peace Coupee Valley on the west and passes out at Fort Vermilion, and with its tributaries effectually drains the entire area.

The outbreak of the European war causing millions of men to forsake their ordinary callings has terribly depleted the number of agricultural laborers upon that continent. And unweary, burned or rotting crops and unsown fields mark the lands at war. So that Canada, as never before had open to her a colossal market which will accept the produce from every tilled acre of her soil.

With this fact in view the possibilities of the land of the Peace are worthy of examination. For many years wheat with as high an average as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown in and around Fort Vermilion, some six hundred miles north of the nearest railway. Statistics given to the Alberta government in the year 1908 showed that between forty and forty-five thousand bushels of wheat had been delivered at Fort Vermilion and there ground into flour. At this point the Hudson Bay Company have for the past twenty years operated a flour mill with a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. It is the most northerly milling plant in the American continent and there is only one other in the entire world that even nearly approaches its location in latitude. This yield of wheat from the north has never been figured in the crop statistics of either of the provincial or of the Dominion governments. The reason for this is that it was grown, milled and consumed north of latitude 58, and therefore does not figure in the supply of wheat from Western Canada.

The reports of the department of agriculture for the province of Alberta during 1913 show an amazing array of figures. The following concrete report is quoted from the crop report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province. In the land district of Peace River alone there are 40,163 square miles which reduced to acreage would show 25,600,000 acres and during last season there was under cultivation an aggregate total of only 55,158 acres, less than one-sixth of the area, sown to all kinds of cereal products. The average yield per acre for wheat in this district was 23.86 bushels, for oats, 42.42 bushels, and barley 31.16 bushels.

However, the country is not adapted alone to the growing of grains. Garden vegetables of the finest quality are to be found during the summer months and small fruits, including even strawberries, have been raised less than three hundred miles south of the Arctic circle. At the government experimental station at Fort Vermilion they have grown every kind of vegetable including asparagus, corn and tomatoes, as well as the harder kinds. While the corn and tomatoes do not always ripen fully, the superintendent has produced some remarkable specimens and of the other vegetables, whatever have grown and matured, have reached a degree of greater perfection than in countries far to the south.

To one who has never inquired as to the why and wherefore, these statements seem to be a trifle outrageous. That currants and strawberries, those delicately nurtured products of warm climates, should grow in a country where blizzards are supposed to rule for six months in the year seems to the uninitiated, preposterous. If blizzards raged with all the fury of their northern strength, strawberries or even wheat would scarce obtain a chance to grow, but such is not the case. The average mean temperature as compiled by the Dominion government meteorological offices at Dunvegan and Fort Chipewyan is 58.4 degrees, which is easily the equal of places situated far to the southward. Then, too, altitude has much to do with plant life and a comparison of altitudes demonstrates some truly astounding facts. Any Dominion government map issued within the last few years places the altitudes of various places in tiny figures beside the name of the town. Lethbridge, Alberta, is 2,982 feet above sea level, Calgary, 3,428 feet, Edmonton 2,188. From thence northward until the height of land is reached the topography of the country has a gradual slope downward until at Peace River Crossing the altitude is only 1,225 and at Fort Vermilion 950. It is a well known botanical fact that altitude has as much influence upon plant life as any other factor in development, and this particularly low altitude, in a measure explains why the farming resources of the Peace River Valley are among the most remarkable in the entire world.

The winters are shorter and while the degrees on the thermometer may register a few lower than in some other places farther to the south, warm Chinook winds from over the Rockies temper the atmosphere wonderfully. Then, too, during the growing season the hours of sunlight are truly remarkable. From two o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. of the same day, there is daylight—bright daylight. Consequently fewer days are needed to ripen growing products and at Fort Vermilion wheat has fully matured in 86 days from the date of planting.

The rainfall during the summer months is also one of the leading factors in vegetation possibilities. The Dominion Meteorological records compiled for the last few years show that the annual precipitation at Peace River Crossing averages 17.17 inches. This is remarkably high considering the length of time. From the first of June until the end of July, the two months the growing things require the most rain, the mean precipitation is 3.32 inches, and while the warm bright sun of August shines down to mature the crops old Jupiter Pluvius takes a holiday, working but very little, his average falling away below that of any other month with the exception of April.

Thus with the world at war and the demand to go back to the land being more strenuously repeated every day this fertile tract, larger than the New England States and one-third as large as all of Great Britain and Ireland lies waiting to meet in no small way the demand, P.D., in Family Herald, Montreal.

### Humane Methods

Britain Hesitates to Make Use of Deadly Explosives

For some time past British military authorities have been attacked for not making use of gases against the Germans.

Now it is stated that King George as representative of a race which has ever practised chivalry and mercy, opposes the use of turpentine, whereas Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance Germany's methods of warfare.

Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the war office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with the far superior explosive invented by the Frenchman, Turpin, in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and later to the English government.

Turpentine is a brownish liquid readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor.

An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small calibre.

"Why isn't that the strawberries at the bottom of your boxes are always so much smaller than those at the top?" asked Mrs. Newlywed.

"Ah, madam," said the grocer, "you don't put it quite correctly. You should ask why the berries at the top of the boxes are so much larger than those at the bottom."—Judge's Quarterly.

## The Increased Wheat Production

Wheat Crop of Western Canada Sufficient to Feed a Population of 34 Millions

It is a notable fact that the wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1610, show that the highest prices prevailed during war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was \$3.65 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below \$1.76. In order to appreciate what these figures meant it must be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to day.

The nations now engaged in war are among the greatest wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics given their production for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bus.
Austria	59,636,000 bus.
Belgium	15,042,000 bus.
France	322,731,000 bus.
United Kingdom	56,691,000 bus.
Hungary	166,675,000 bus.
Russia	975,790,000 bus.

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan, is omitted for the same reason. Serbia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Neither do these totals include the wheat production of Turkey and Italy.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated, but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent, it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over 40,000,000 bushels.

Throughout Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could in herself easily supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion government report there are 320,173,195 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 73,777,065 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop, the world would face a surplus instead of a shortage.

But although it is not possible in the single season to bring all the fertile land of Canada under cultivation, wonderful things are being accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat-producing provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent. would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three provinces last year was 9,336,400 acres. An increase of 20 per cent. will mean an additional 1,867,280 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. If the present crop is merely an average crop, the increase will result in an increased production of 35,375,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6 1/2 bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,675,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

### Potash Deposits in Utah

Important Discovery in Utah Means Much to the United States

Extensive deposits of alunite, a potash-bearing mineral, have been discovered near Marysville, in Southern Utah. They are high up in the Tuslar range, outcropping on the crest of a ridge that leads from the main divide at an elevation of approximately 11,100 feet above sea level and extends down to about 9,900 feet, the lower end being 4,000 feet above the railroad at Marysville.

A recent report of the United States geological survey states that outside of Germany there is no known commercial supply of potash salts. The importation of these salts in round numbers for the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, has averaged 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and \$11,000,000 in value. These figures, however, represent only a part of the potash salt entering the United States, as they do not include the imports of salts used as fertilizers. The quantity of this class of material imported for consumption in the United States during the same period has averaged about 700,000 tons, valued at \$4,300,000 annually. Thus it is apparent that the annual importations of potash salts exceed \$15,000,000, all of which has been stopped owing to the British embargo on the German supply of potash. The United States government has sent out men into every state of the Union prospecting for these deposits, and it is reported that potash has been discovered in several other states.

A concert in aid of the fund for something or other had been arranged in the village schoolroom, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear. The favorite soprano, before she appeared to sing, apologized for her cold. Then she started:

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree—e-e—ahum—On a willow tree—e-e—oh—"

Her voice broke on the high note each time. Then a voice came from the back of the hall:

"Try hanging it on a lower branch, miss!"

## HOW GERMANY WAS OUTWITTED IN DESIGNS ON BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

FORCED TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR TREACHERY

Long Cherished Ambition of the Kaiser to Secure the Mastery of the Seas, and the Futile Means he Adopted to Accomplish

His Worthy Object is now Interesting History

A battle was in progress between Britain and Germany, long before the present war was declared, a battle of wits. One victory was scored in London ten years ago, the results of which are now being seen.

When, with the advent of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, Great Britain decided on the construction of her first dreadnought, the news caused great excitement at Berlin. The Kaiser had often declared his determination to secure control of the seas, and how could this be done if Britain kept ahead all the time? Orders were given to the chief German spy to secure plans of these new British ships at all costs.

The German Secret Service or spy system was the self-considered finest in the world. Its cleverest agent was set to work in London, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance with a man employed at the Admiralty.

The smart spy was an adept at the game, and employed all his art to improve on his acquaintance, all the time keeping his ulterior motives well hidden. It seems that he led up to the subject by speaking of the disappearance of some other plans, and suggested that the admiralty secrets were too well guarded to be spirited away. The man from the admiralty admitted that the secrets were well guarded, but thought he could get them if he wanted to. "I know a shipbuilding firm that would give \$5,000 for those plans," the German spy said. The other hesitated and shook his head. "No," he said; "it isn't worth while." The German offered \$7,000, \$8,000, \$10,000, and finally \$12,000, but each time he was refused. "I'll give you \$15,000," he said at last. "All right," said the other; "if you bring \$15,000 in Bank of England notes round to my rooms I'll let you have the plans."

The German agent paid over his \$15,000 and received in return a series of plans of the indomitable, the inflexible, and the invincible, those battle cruisers of ours which have already made history. The plans were hurried to Steinhauser, the master spy, who himself took them to his royal master. The German designers rubbed their hands. If this was Britain's best, they would have no

trouble in beating it. So they designed a vessel which was to be bigger, faster, and much more powerfully armed. It was to have a speed of 25 knots, a displacement of 16,550 tons, and a main armament of twelve 9.2-inch guns. This vessel was laid down. She was presumed to be the mightiest battleship in the world. As a matter of fact, she was out of date before her keel was completed! Still, the Germans did not know that. They went on building, and in due time the ship was launched. She was christened Bluecher, and cost \$6,250,000. This was the ship which was caught on a baby-killing raid and was blasted from stern to stern and sent to the bottom of the sea by Sir David Beatty. The German admiralty, while chuckling to itself at having caught Great Britain napping, had a terrible awakening. They found that they had been tricked. Their cleverest spies had been fooled in the simplest manner. The British admiralty had been cognizant of what was going on all the time, and had deliberately engineered the deal. Those plans upon which the Germans had set so much store were false. The Bluecher was doomed to destruction before she was built. She was designed five years behind her time.

Never has a power been outwitted so neatly! When the dreadnought was launched the Germans discovered that they were building a poor 25-knot boat to beat one of 28-knots, the faster ship having also the heavier armament. The ships that Germany is turning out today are only the equals of those we built in 1911. Since then, the British navy has forged ahead in every way, gaining in size and speed of ships, number and range of guns, etc. The Germans looked to their spy system for salvation. Their spies were themselves spied upon, and the net result is that the navy which was to lower the Union Jack wherever it flew over the ocean, is riding at anchor in the Kiel canal behind booms, chains, mines and every safety device ever invented. Should that navy ever come out, the German sailors will find themselves no better a match for the boys of the Bulldog breed than were the spies who were gulled so easily into parting with \$75,000 for plans that were obsolete and useless.

### Ancient Marine Insurance

The Earliest Known English Policy Dates Back to 1613

"At the time of the Crusades it was no unusual thing for travellers to insure their lives against capture; and the insurers had to pay whatever ransom might be demanded for their release. Those, however, who were too poor to effect insurances of this description were perforce obliged to depend upon the money placed in the boxes for the reception of 'God's pence'."

"By the end of the sixteenth century insurance companies had been instituted all over the country; vessels were insured for five months when their voyages were to Flanders, Portugal and Norway; for twelve months when the ship sailed to the coasts of Italy, the Azores, Peru, Brazil or the Indies, and notification of loss was received for the former until the end of three months, while six and even as much as twelve months were permitted for the latter. When these stipulated times had elapsed no claim could be admitted, under any circumstances."

"It is also interesting to reflect that assurance policies were paid in England despite the fact that the original transaction had at first been settled on the continent, and naturally what was first settled in England could likewise be discharged upon the continent. From this it would appear that progress had been made in the development of marine insurance companies. The earliest English policy extant dates back to 1613, and was unearthed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

The following is the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate of the year's acreage put into grain in the prairie provinces:

Wheat acreage—1914, 10,520,000 acres; 1915, 12,809,000 acres. Increase wheat acreage, 22 per cent.
Oats acreage—1914, 6,237,000 acres; 1915, 6,593,000 acres. Increase oats acreage, 12 per cent.
Barley acreage—1914, 1,967,000 acres; 1915, 2,224,000 acres. Increase barley acreage, 13 per cent.
Flax acreage—1914, 1,005,000 acres; 1915, 861,000 acres. Decrease flax acreage, 14 per cent.
Total—1914 acreage, 19,739,000; 1915 acreage, 22,860,000. Net increase acreage, 16 per cent.

A representative of English linen interests, now in Saskatchewan, is quoted as saying that he is ready to buy from the Saskatchewan farmers from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of fibre. It must be pulled and baled into twenty-pound bales. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax growing province or state on the American continent, and many millions of dollars worth of flax fibre have every year been going up in smoke.

### Antiseptic Bullets

Carry Narcotics to Deaden Pain and Antiseptics to Heal Wound

A new bullet that carries in its nickel jacket first-aid kits filled with narcotics to deaden pain, and with antiseptics to heal the wound it makes has been invented by Alexander Foster Humphrey of Pittsburgh.

The new anaesthetic, antiseptic bullet contains both narcotic and antiseptic drugs. There are enough of the former so that a wound, even in a vital part will cause little pain or shock to the nervous system. And while the narcotics are bringing relief to the wounded man the antiseptic preparations are cleansing the torn tissues and checking the flow of blood.

The Humphrey bullet is exceedingly simple in construction. It looks exactly like any bullet at first glance, but a closer inspection will reveal two angular grooves pressed into its nickel jacket.

The grooves are where the first aid drugs are stored. The one nearest the tip is for the narcotics and the other for the antiseptics.

The drugs are encased in layers of gelatine, and when the grooves are filled a thin coating of paraffin is spread over the top.

The paraffin coating is melted by the friction of the bullet in the rifling of the projecting weapon, and in its flight through the air, so that the drugs are ready to begin their work of healing as soon as the missile finds its mark.

The small amount of gelatine which is used to hold the drugs in place is entirely harmless, and is quickly absorbed by the blood. The anaesthetic is also absorbed by the system almost instantly, and in a very short time produces nearly complete insensibility to pain. At the same time the antiseptic is checking the hemorrhage and uniting with the blood to soothe and heal the torn flesh.—Tit-Bits.

### Alfalfa in Alberta

Farmers in the Lethbridge district began cutting their first growth of alfalfa during the beginning of June. Cutting at this early date shows how Alberta suits this class of crop.

Again one can see that with fair weather a fourth cutting is more than a possibility and, at any rate, there will be excellent cover crop a few weeks after the mower has gone over the field for the third time.

Farmers in Southern Alberta are beginning to realize more every day the great prospects this crop holds out for them.

A woman who had some knowledge of baseball took a friend to a championship contest, says Everybody's. "Isn't that fine!" said the first. "We have a man on every base." "Why, yes," said the friend, "and so have they."



## A Terrible Mistake!

That's what you are making, Mrs. Housewife, if you don't investigate our line of Flour and Cereals. Remember, we are offering TWO \$5.00 CASH PRIZES at the Fair for the two best loaves of bread made from our Five Roses and Monarch Brands of Flour. Make your entries with Secretary P. R. Reed.

### NEW FEED PRICES

BEGINNING AUGUST 1st, we will sell Bran at \$1.35 and Shorts at \$1.60.

We have Wheat Oats, Barley, Etc., at correspondingly low prices.

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**  
Didsbury's Feed Merchants

## J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your **HOGS and CATTLE** to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

## FAIR DAY HORSE RACES AND SPORTS

Under the Auspices of the Didsbury Horsemen's Association

### Friday, Aug. 13th

beginning at 1.30 p. m. sharp

Horse Races will consist of the following events:

Trot or Pace—2.35 class, best two out of three heats. Purse . . . . .	\$18.00
Trot or Pace—3 minute class, best two out of three heats. Purse . . . . .	\$15.00
Relay Race—In mile heats. Purse . . . . .	\$15.00
Ladies' Quick Hitch—Must be properly hitched, no snaps to harness and horse must be trotted twice around track. Hitching must be to the approval of the judges. Purse . . . . .	\$8.00
(Entry fee in each event \$1.00)	
Pony Race—14.2 and under, best two in three heats. Purse . . . . .	\$8.00

### A Special Prize will be given for Bucking Contest

In addition to the Races, arrangements are being made for a Baseball Game, Parade by Boy Scouts, Cadets, and 15th Light Horse Troop of Didsbury. Parade will be headed by Didsbury Citizens' Band

## Everybody Come

This will be one of the very best sporting meets of the season

**J. SINCLAIR, J. M. HYSMITH,**  
Chairman Treasurer

**LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME**  
BOWDEN vs. DIDSBURY  
in the evening

### AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

The Mountain View branch of the Women's Institute will meet at Mrs. Archer's, August 19th, at 2 p.m.

A large number of the soldiers from Sarcee camp are being allowed one month's leave of absence to work in the harvest fields. If any farmer is in need of help he can easily secure same by applying to the authorities at Sarcee.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brusso left on Friday last for a trip to Ontario. Mr. Brusso, who is town clerk, expects to be gone about a month, in the meantime J. E. Stauffer has taken over the duties of town clerk until Mr. Brusso's return.

Talk about crops this district is surely showing some of the finest stands of grain that has ever been seen, and grass and hay are exceptionally good. W. F. Sick brought a sample of timothy grass into our office this week which measured five feet six and one-half inches which was taken from his field.

Walter Leslie is having the restaurant building on Osler street, opposite the Pioneer office, turned into a garage, and will be pleased to meet his customers in his new building. Walter reports business in Overland cars, for which he is the agent in Didsbury, as being very good. This season he has sold four of these well known cars, the purchasers being Dr. Ross, A. F. McClaine, Mr. Barnes and P. Lance.

President Hardy of the Agricultural Society states that judging will commence sharp on time, 10 o'clock, on Friday morning at the Fair and will continue till 12 noon, when one hour will be taken for lunch. Judging will then commence at one o'clock and continue till completed. Exhibits not in place at the right time will lose their chance of securing prizes as they will not be judged.

On behalf of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. (Dr.) W. G. Moore, Secretary, wishes to thank the Rugby Women's Institute for the handsome donation of \$76.35, \$12.50 of which sum is to go towards the upkeep of the hospital cot that was sent from Didsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens for the sum of \$22.75, proceeds from the lawn social. These handsome donations will go a long way to provide necessities for our wounded soldiers and are very much appreciated by the ladies who have charge of the work in Didsbury.

The lawn social in aid of the Red Cross held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens northeast of town on Friday evening last was attended by a large number of people who thoroughly enjoyed themselves, several town residents availing themselves of the opportunity to spend a pleasant social evening in the open, autos being provided to carry them out to the grounds. The Didsbury Citizens' Band rendered some fine selections and Mrs. Shackelford also contributed several vocal patriotic numbers which were much enjoyed. Proceeds after expenses were deducted were \$22.75 which has been handed over to the Red Cross Society. After singing "God Save the King" the party dispersed after having conveyed their appreciation to their host and hostess for a very enjoyable evening's entertainment.

## For Machine Gun Fund

### Save The Soldiers

Under the auspices of the Calgary News-Telegram Machine Gun Fund America's Noted Prima Donna

## Mme. G. J. Bishop

one of America's Greatest Entertainers will appear in

**DIDSBURY**

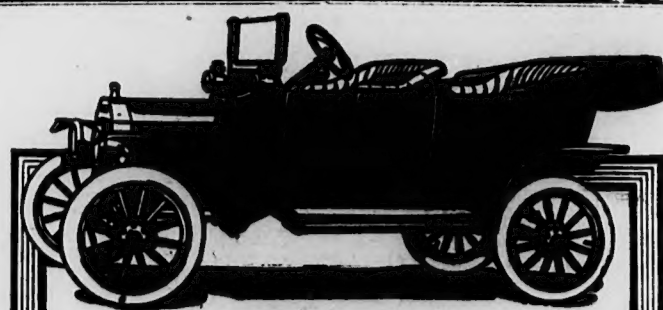
on

## Saturday, Aug. 14

Admission: 50c and 25c

Proceeds will go towards the fund to purchase machine guns for western Canada's soldiers.

### SAVE THE SOLDIERS



"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.77 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F.O.B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

**Didsbury Auto Co's Garage**  
RAILWAY STREET